

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Kemerovo Oblast)

SUBJECT Ordnance Plant No. 75 in Yurga

PLACE ACQUIRED 25X1

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25X1

1. The Zavod 75 Ordnance Plant was located east of Yurga ( $55^{\circ}45'N/84^{\circ}50'E$ ), at a junction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The northwestern corner of the plant was about 200 meters from the railroad line and the northeastern corner was 800 to 1,000 meters. The plant had spur tracks to the main railroad line and a network of tracks within the plant area itself. \*

2. The construction of the plant started during the war. Some of the smokestacks had an inscription, dated 1941. The production of guns began during the war although the plant was not completed. In 1945, construction was accelerated but the plant was still not completed by the fall of 1948. Some of the completed buildings, including the new foundry and the burnishing department, were discovered to have structural defects and allegedly were to be razed. The largest workshop was completed only in rough brickwork.

3. The plant consisted of two foundries, one forge, several machine shops for the production of small weapon parts, a department for turning gun barrels, a burnishing department, a department for the assembly of mortars, and several auxiliary departments for the construction and maintenance work of the plant and the machines. Power was supplied by an outside power station through plant-owned transformer stations. Power failures were frequent during strong winds. There was no emergency power unit. \*\*

4. During the war, the plant produced 300-mm (sic) gun barrels. In 1945, most of the work done in the plant was construction work and therefore the foundry produced furnace doors, grates, heating pipes, and radiators. In late 1946, the production of weapons and weapon parts increased. Sources observed the production of tank bogie wheels, 600 mm in diameter, with 5 to 6 perforations and a tread width of about 250 mm; mortars of about 120-mm caliber; breechblocks; and gun barrels of 120-mm, 100-mm (sic), and 170-mm (sic) caliber. The guns were convoyed by trucks or track-laying vehicles to the artillery range for adjustment.

25X1 [redacted] reported a daily output of 1 to 2 barrels in late 1947, and

25X1 [redacted] reported a daily output of 20 barrels in late 1948.

5. Incoming raw material shipments consisted of pig iron in bars, steel scrap in bulk, lime in lumps, steel sheets and plates, structural steel, and coal. The plant employed 3,000 to 4,000 workers in the production departments. Thirty percent of

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[redacted]

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25X1 these workers were women. Work was done in three 8-hour shifts. The plant was  
25X1 surrounded by a wall of concrete slabs, 2 to 2.5 meters high, and was guarded  
by armed plant militia, including women.

25X1

25X1 \* [redacted] Content. For location sketch, see Annex 1. [redacted]  
25X1 [redacted] the name of the small branch of the Tom River,

25X1 \*\* [redacted] Content. For details concerning the layout and the installations of the  
25X1 plant, see Annexes 2 and 3. [redacted]

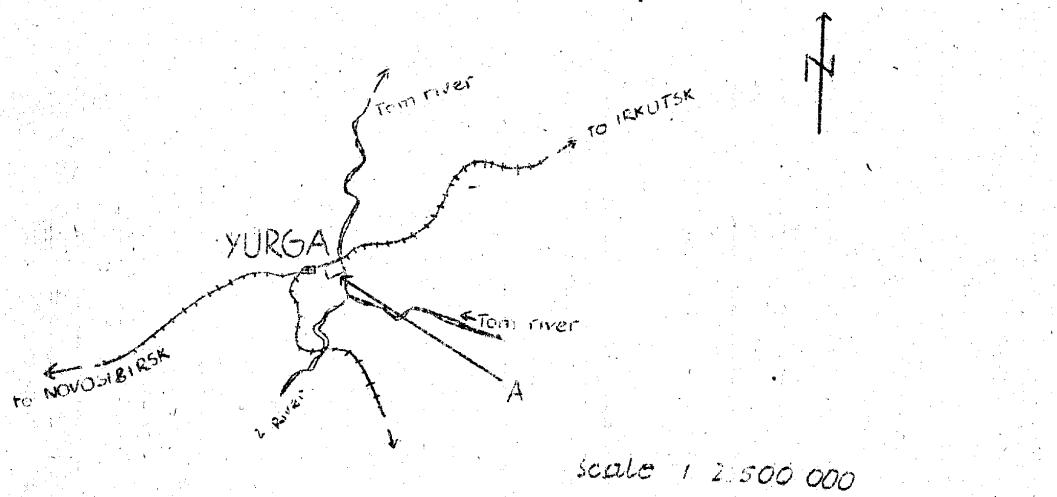
25X1 [redacted]

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Attachment 1

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Location Sketch of the Ordnance Plant in Yurga



Legend:

A. Ordnance Plant.

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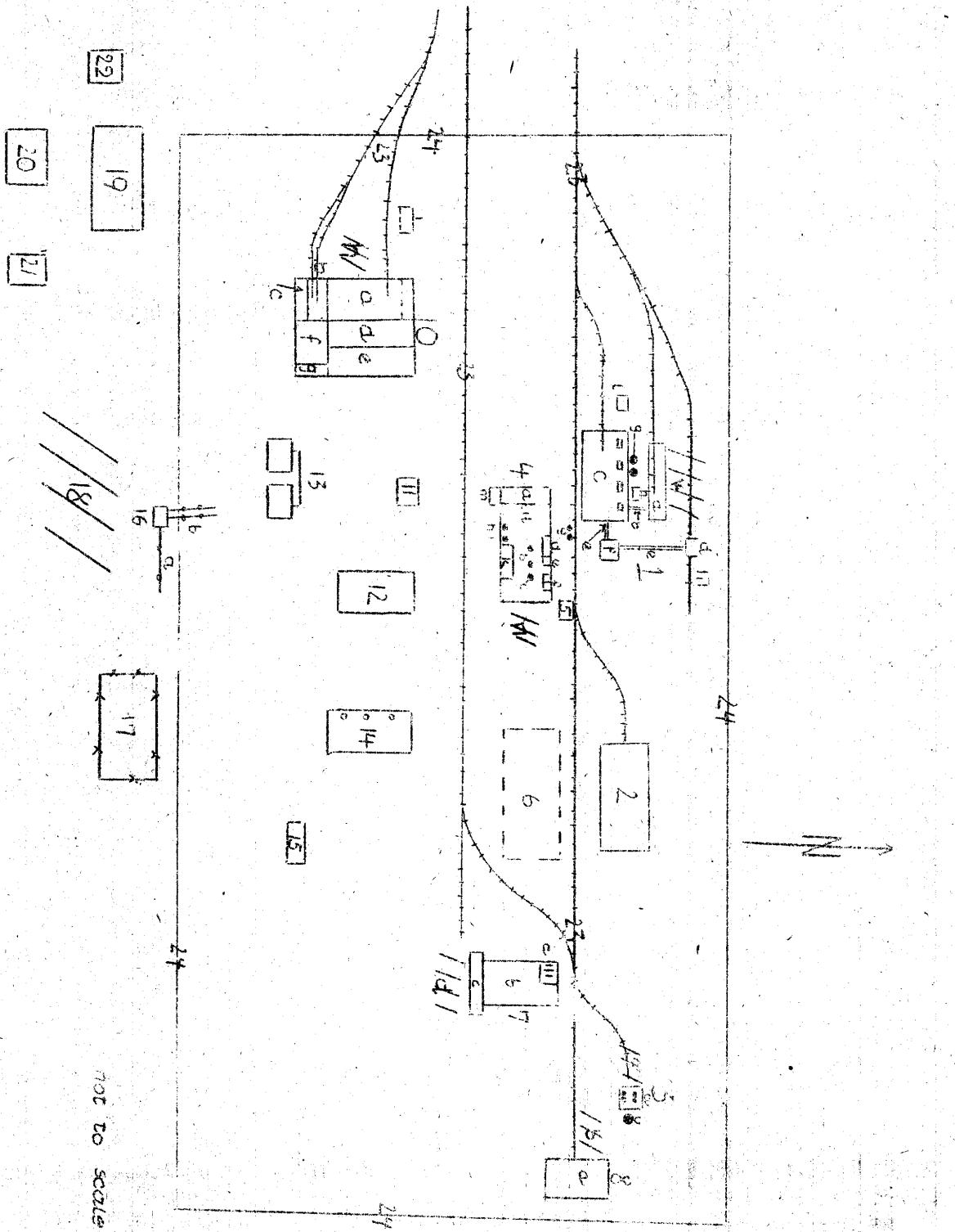
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## Layout Sketch of the Ordnance Plant in Yurta

Legend: See next page.



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## Legends:

1. Department No 50, new foundry. It was completed and equipped by late 1946 but could not be put into operation because the construction proved to be faulty. [redacted] the smoke flue installation was under water.
- Warehouse for ore and scrap, divided into five equal sections. A railroad track ran through the warehouse.
  - Rail crane used to transport ore and scrap.
  - Furnace shop and foundry. There were 3 or 4 open-hearth furnaces and a large and a small ceiling crane. There were three small offices on the upper floor of the foundry shop.
  - Coal bunker with conveying equipment.
  - Conveyor belts.
  - Coal elevator, 15 to 18 meters high.
  - Two smokestacks, 40 to 45 meters high. One smokestack was inscribed with the date 1941.
  - Machine shop, a windowless structure, which was under a particularly strict guard.
  - Old pumping installation.
  - Coal dump.
  - Scrap crushing installation under construction. One drop hammer was already mounted and a second one was scheduled to be installed.
2. Department No 12. The use of this workshop was not known. [redacted] there were 8 furnaces in this shop and, [redacted], a rolling mill was to be installed in this workshop. [redacted] stated they had observed large amounts of nonferrous metal shavings near the workshop.
3. Boilerhouse with coal-fired boilers, generating steam for heat and power. Underground pipe lines led to all workshops.
- Boilerhouse with two large boilers. The second one was set up in late 1947.
  - Brick smokestack, 35 meters high.
  - Coal dump.
4. Department No 10, old foundry.
- Storage room for finished castings, and offices.
  - Two Soviet-made smelting furnaces, allegedly open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of 25 tons.
  - One American-made electric furnace with two electrodes. One furnace was set up in 1948. The Soviet workers were unable to service this furnace properly and, therefore, it was frequently out of operation due to various defects.
  - Charging platform. The charging material was moved on handcarts from track II of the workshop to the platform.
  - Elevator for the charging material.
  - Pattern-making shop.
  - Two brick smokestacks, 35 meters high. They were inscribed with the date 1941 or 1943.
  - Rotary drum for dressing the molding sand.
  - Rotary drum for removing the sand molds from the castings. There were also pneumatic blowers for cleaning the finished castings.
  - Hand-molding shop.
  - Electric ceiling crane with a carrying capacity of 5 to 6 tons. According to one source, there were also two other cranes.
  - Anxex with a coal-fired drying chamber for molds. The drying chamber was 3 meters long, 1.5 meters deep, and 1.3 meters high, and was divided into four compartments. At the narrow upper end of the chamber was an electric ventilator.
  - Storage dump for gun barrels. Twelve to 15 barrels, about 1.5 meters long and of especially large caliber, were stored there. The foundry produced iron and steel, and allegedly also produced brass castings. [redacted]

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25X1 [redacted] in 1947 and 1948 included the castings of bogie wheels, hearth plates, heating pipes, and radiators.

5. Transformer stations.

6. Workshop building under construction. In mid-1948, only the steel framework was completed. It will be the largest workshop of the plant. [redacted] estimated the workshop would be completed in early 1949. 25X1  
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7. Departments No. 21 and 22 and main administration. The building was under particularly strict guard. PNs were not admitted. [redacted]

- 25X1
- a. Department No. 22, called the Hardening shop. [redacted] There were two acid baths, one of which was small and one was large. The small acid bath was an iron tub, 1.2 x 1 meters and one meter high, lined with concrete. It rested on a U iron frame. The tub was divided by steel plates into various small compartments. The large acid bath, an iron plate tub with concrete lining, was partly built into the ground. The large bath was 3 meters long, 800 mm wide, and 750 mm deep. [redacted] welded pipe sockets to these baths. The baths were empty. A third bath or boiler was still under construction.
  - b. Workshop section where many small lathes and a few large lathes were observed from outside. Gun barrels were processed in this shop. The completed barrels left on trucks or track-laying vehicles for the artillery range.
  - c. Plant administration, a three-story structure. Over the front door was a plate with the inscription "Zavod 75".
  - d. Green plot.

8. Department No. 13, drop forge.

- 25X1
- a. The workshop was equipped with 4 steam hammers with a falling weight of 0.5 tons. [redacted] the weight was 5 to 10 tons. The foundation for a fifth hammer was under construction in late 1947, but construction work was later suspended. There were also 4 annealing furnaces and one hardening furnace. All these furnaces were coal-fired. [redacted] gun barrels of 83.5-mm. (sic) caliber and mortar barrels being moved from this workshop to workshop No. 12.
  - b. Coal dump.

9. Steam power station. The building was not completed in June 1948. However, the four turbines already installed were in operation. Two additional turbines, manufactured by the Siemens Schuckert Plant, were stored in the open, waiting for installation. Next to the power station was a brick smokestack, 145 meters high. (a)

10. Building, housing the TSMK (Tsentr metallkonstruksiy - workshop for metal construction); Departments No. 59, 64, and 66; a locomotive shop; and a fire station.
- a. The TSMK workshop, equipped with one large American-made iron shears, with the trademark "Cincinnati", operated by oil pressure, which cut plates up to 35 mm thick into three different lengths; one German-made iron shears, produced by the Pels firm; one Soviet-made iron shears; two slate rolls; one Wagner bench for punching, straightening, drilling, and cutting plates in one operation; one automatic iron shears for structural steel, which could punch and cut structural steel up to 20 mm thick; several planing machines, including one 10 meters long, operated by 3 motors of 10 kw each and one support motor (sic) of 24 kw; 5 autogenous welding sets manufactured by the Kielberg firm; one electric welding set manufactured by the Brown Boveri plant; one large lathe, 4 meters long, manufactured by [redacted] firm, equipped with two [redacted] motors; 7 drilling machines; and 2 cranes with a carrying capacity of 5 and 10 tons. In the northern section of the workshop was a small forge equipped with 4 to 6 forge furnaces and one

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pneumatic hammer, and a small fitting shop with benches for processing small component parts. There was an electric switch board installation and offices on the floor above the forge and fitting shop. Structural steel parts, mainly for plant construction purposes, were manufactured in the Tsch workshop. Locomotive shed, where two or three plant-owned locomotives were parked.

c. Fire station equipped with one fire engine.

d. Department No 59 [redacted] was redesignated Department No 16 in early 1948. The equipment of the workshop included a fully-automatic planing machine, 7 to 8 meters long; several lathes; 2 metal saws; 1 American-made gear cutter; and 2 ceiling cranes with capacity of 3 and 5 tons. Bogie wheels for caterpillar vehicles and gun supports (Beschuetzboecke) were processed here.

e. Department No 61, assembly shop. [redacted] this department was also called Tschikka (small workshop). The workshop was equipped with several lathes, milling machines, drilling machines, and one ceiling crane. In the northern section of the workshop was a small forge with three forge fires; in the eastern section were oil transformers and autogenous welding sets. All machine tools were electrically operated. Component parts for weapons, including gun supports, were manufactured or processed here.

f. Department No 63. Electrical engineering department equipped with a switchboard installation, some lathes, and drilling machines. This department repaired electrical installations of the plant, such as electric motors, and produced equipment, such as switchboards.

g. Offices of the administration.

h. Storage dump for large amounts of structural steel and plates.

i. Department No 20. It was completed in rough brickwork in September 1947. Its use was not known.

11. Pattern-making shop. In 1948, part of the building was still under construction, but the workshop was already in operation. Wooden patterns for the foundry were produced here.

12. Department No 23. Weapon production department. The equipment included punches and lathes. A German-made lathe, 26 meters long, was installed in July 1948. Mortar barrels from Department No 13 were regularly unloaded at the east side of this department. In July 1948, a pile of base plates (Bodenplatte) for mortars was seen in the western section of the workshop, and 20 assembled mortars of 120-mm caliber were seen in the northwestern corner of the shop. A laboratory for testing materials was also housed in this building.

13. Oxygen department. It had been in operation since early 1947. The 1948 oxygen production was not sufficient to meet plant requirements and oxygen had to be supplied from outside plants.

14. Department No 17, burnishing department. It was one of the highest buildings of the plant. There were three large oil-filled tanks, 12 meters high and 5 to 6 meters in diameter, by the west wall. The workshop was completed in July 1946. Due to faulty construction, groundwater seeped in, causing the building to sag. Operation had to be suspended and it was rumored that the building would be pulled down.

15. Administration building of the building trust.

16. Transformer station. [redacted] It was equipped with a large British-made oil transformer of 1,000 kva.

a. High-tension cable, about 40 mm in diameter, supported by wooden poles. It is not known where the line originated.

b. Lines leading to the various departments.

17. PW camp consisting of 60 low temporary buildings, partly occupied by Soviet convicts.

18. Residential settlement under construction.

19. CCB (sic). Workshop for maintenance of aircraft repair groups.

20. CCB (sic). Wood working department for plant requirements. There were two carpentry and one carpentry shop.

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21. Slab concrete factory, producing for plant requirements.
22. Avtobaza, Automobile repair shop.
23. Tracks,
24. Fence made of concrete slabs.

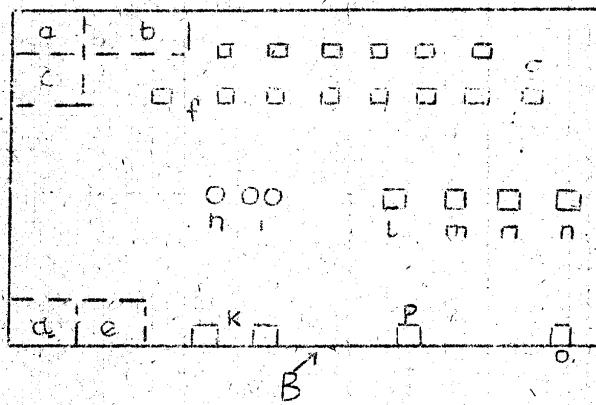
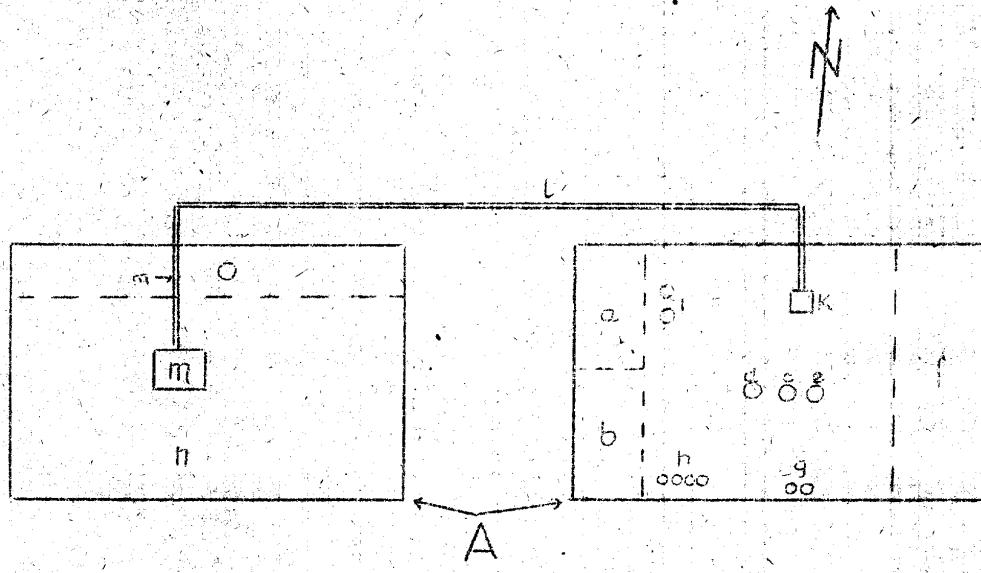
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Attachment 3  
*1b*

Layout Sketch of the Oxygen Department and the OR (sic) Department  
of the Ordnance Plant in Yurga



not to scale

Legend: See next page.

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Attachment 3

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## Legend:

- A. Oxygen department.
- a. Offices.
  - b. Storage room for tools and machine parts.
  - c. Four-stage vertical air compressor for 250 atmospheres. It was delivered new from Moscow in 1947. The compressor was equipped with an AEG-motor of 100 HP and 380 v.
  - d. Two-stage vertical air compressor for 150 atmospheres. It was delivered new from Moscow in 1947. It was also equipped with an AEG motor of 100 HP and 380 v.
  - e. Boiler, 1.2 meter in diameter and 8 meters high, used for liquefying oxygen.
  - f. Large rubber sack, fastened to the ceiling, used for storing oxygen and was occasionally used in delivering oxygen to the filling station.
  - g. Two cylindrical oil separators (Celaoscheider), 1 meter high and 250 to 300 mm in diameter, mounted on iron frames.
  - h. Four cylindrical containers, 300 mm in diameter and 2 meters high, with screw plugs at the upper end. They were used for the extraction of nitrogen.
  - i. Two cylindrical containers. The northern one was 400 mm in diameter and 1 meter high. The southern one was 1 meter in diameter and 3 meters high. The containers were used as a filtering installation.
  - k. Shutoff valve of the pipe to the filling station.
  - l. Pipe line.
  - m. Pipe line, 60 mm in diameter, with 10 taps.
  - n. Storage room for oxygen bottles.
  - o. Loading ramp where motor vehicles were loaded.
- B. OKM (sic). Machine shop for plant construction and for repair work.
- a. Warehouse for unfinished bolts, nuts, etc.
  - b. Fitting shop with 7 vises.
  - c. Tool warehouse.
  - d. Office.
  - e. Storage room for screws, bolts and nuts.
  - f. Two old Japanese-made lathes.
  - g. Ten to 17 lathes, 2 meters long.
  - h. One small drilling machine for drilling holes up to 15 mm in diameter.
  - i. Two large drilling machines for drilling holes up to 30 mm in diameter.
  - k. Two thread-cutting machines for bolt and nut threads.
  - l. One planing machine, 800 mm long.
  - m. One German-made milling machine.
  - n. Two old Japanese-made lathes.
  - o. One Japanese-made turret lathe.
  - p. One old Russian-made milling machine.

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